

MICHIGAN VEHICLE CODE (EXCERPT)

Act 300 of 1949

ACCIDENTS

257.617 Accident resulting in serious impairment of body function or death; stopping required; reporting to police agency or officer; violation as felony; penalty.

Sec. 617. (1) The driver of a vehicle who knows or who has reason to believe that he or she has been involved in an accident upon public or private property that is open to travel by the public shall immediately stop his or her vehicle at the scene of the accident and shall remain there until the requirements of section 619 are fulfilled or immediately report the accident to the nearest or most convenient police agency or officer to fulfill the requirements of section 619(a) and (b) if there is a reasonable and honest belief that remaining at the scene will result in further harm. The stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), if the individual violates subsection (1) and the accident results in serious impairment of a body function or death, the individual is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or by a fine of not more than \$5,000.00, or both.

(3) If the individual violates subsection (1) following an accident caused by that individual and the accident results in the death of another individual, the individual is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or both.

History: 1949, Act 300, Eff. Sept. 23, 1949;—Am. 1951, Act 270, Eff. Sept. 28, 1951;—Am. 1956, Act 22, Eff. Aug. 11, 1956;—Am. 1958, Act 35, Eff. Sept. 13, 1958;—Am. 1975, Act 170, Eff. Mar. 31, 1976;—Am. 1989, Act 267, Eff. Mar. 29, 1990;—Am. 2001, Act 159, Eff. Feb. 1, 2002;—Am. 2005, Act 3, Imd. Eff. Apr. 1, 2005.

257.617a Accident; personal injury; reporting to police agency or officer; stopping required; penalty; suspension of license.

Sec. 617a. (1) The driver of a vehicle who knows or who has reason to believe that he has been involved in an accident upon public or private property that is open to travel by the public shall immediately stop his or her vehicle at the scene of the accident and shall remain there until the requirements of section 619 are fulfilled or immediately report the accident to the nearest or most convenient police agency or officer to fulfill the requirements of section 619(a) and (b) if there is a reasonable and honest belief that remaining at the scene will result in further harm. The stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary.

(2) If an individual violates subsection (1) and the accident results in injury to any individual, the individual is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both.

(3) The secretary of state shall suspend the operator's or chauffeur's license of an individual convicted of violating this section as provided in section 319.

History: Add. 1975, Act 170, Eff. Mar. 31, 1976;—Am. 2005, Act 3, Imd. Eff. Apr. 1, 2005.

257.618 Accidents; damage to vehicles; stopping required; reporting to police agency or officer; penalty.

Sec. 618. (1) The driver of a vehicle who knows or who has reason to believe that he has been involved in an accident upon public or private property that is open to travel by the public shall immediately stop his or her vehicle at the scene of the accident and shall remain there until the requirements of section 619 are fulfilled or immediately report the accident to the nearest or most convenient police agency or officer to fulfill the requirements of section 619(a) and (b) if there is a reasonable and honest belief that remaining at the scene will result in further harm. The stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary.

(2) If an individual violates the requirements of subsection (1) and the accident results in damage to a vehicle operated by or attended by any individual, the individual is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$100.00, or both.

History: 1949, Act 300, Eff. Sept. 23, 1949;—Am. 1958, Act 35, Eff. Sept. 13, 1958;—Am. 2005, Act 3, Imd. Eff. Apr. 1, 2005.

257.619 Accidents; duties of driver.

Sec. 619. The driver of a vehicle who knows or who has reason to believe that he or she has been involved in an accident with an individual or with another vehicle that is operated or attended by another individual shall do all of the following:

(a) Give his or her name and address, and the registration number of the vehicle he or she is operating, including the name and address of the owner, to a police officer, the individual struck, or the driver or occupants of the vehicle with which he or she has collided.

(b) Exhibit his or her operator's or chauffeur's license to a police officer, individual struck, or the driver or occupants of the vehicle with which he or she has collided.

(c) Render to any individual injured in the accident reasonable assistance in securing medical aid or arrange for or provide transportation to any injured individual.

History: 1949, Act 300, Eff. Sept. 23, 1949;—Am. 1958, Act 35, Eff. Sept. 13, 1958;—Am. 1999, Act 73, Eff. Oct. 1, 1999;—Am. 2005, Act 3, Imd. Eff. Apr. 1, 2005.

257.620 Accidents; attended or unattended vehicle; stopping; report.

Sec. 620. The driver of any vehicle which collides upon either public or private property with any vehicle which is attended or unattended shall immediately stop and shall then and there either locate and notify the operator or owner of such vehicle of the name and address of the driver and owner of the vehicle striking the vehicle or, if such owner cannot be located, shall forthwith report it to the nearest or most convenient police officer.

History: 1949, Act 300, Eff. Sept. 23, 1949;—Am. 1967, Act 71, Eff. Nov. 2, 1967.

257.620b "High-occupancy vehicle" or "HOV" defined.

Sec. 20b. "High-occupancy vehicle" or "HOV" means any motor vehicle carrying no fewer than 2 occupants including the driver of the vehicle.

History: Add. 2008, Act 304, Imd. Eff. Dec. 9, 2008.

257.620c "High-occupancy vehicle lane" or "HOV lane" defined.

Sec. 20c. "High-occupancy vehicle lane" or "HOV lane" means any designated lane or ramp on a highway designated for the exclusive or preferential use of a public transportation vehicle or private motor vehicles carrying no fewer than a specified number of occupants, including the driver of the vehicle.

History: Add. 2008, Act 304, Imd. Eff. Dec. 9, 2008.

257.621 Accidents; fixtures on or adjacent to highway; notification of owner; exhibition of driver's license; reports.

Sec. 621. (a) The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to fixtures legally upon or adjacent to a highway shall take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or person in charge of such property of such accident and of his name and address and of the registration number of the vehicle he is driving and shall upon request exhibit his operator's or chauffeur's license and, if such owner cannot be found, shall forthwith report such accident to the nearest or most convenient police officer.

(b) The officer receiving such report or his commanding officer shall forward each individual report to the director of state police on forms prescribed by him which shall be completed in full by the investigating officer. The director of state police shall analyze each report relative to the cause of the reported accident and shall prepare for public use the information compiled from the reports.

History: 1949, Act 300, Eff. Sept. 23, 1949;—Am. 1966, Act 171, Eff. Mar. 10, 1967;—Am. 1967, Act 3, Imd. Eff. Mar. 9, 1967.

257.622 Report of accidents resulting in death, personal injury, or property damage; forms; analysis; use; retention.

Sec. 622. The driver of a motor vehicle involved in an accident that injures or kills any person, or that damages property to an apparent extent totaling \$1,000.00 or more, shall immediately report that accident at the nearest or most convenient police station, or to the nearest or most convenient police officer. The officer receiving the report, or his or her commanding officer, shall immediately forward each report to the director of the department of state police on forms prescribed by the director of the department of state police. The forms shall be completed in full by the investigating officer. The director of the department of state police shall analyze each report relative to the cause of the reported accident and shall prepare information compiled from reports filed under this section for public use. A copy of the report under this section and copies of reports required under section 621 shall be retained for at least 3 years at the local police department, sheriff's department, or local state police post making the report.

History: 1949, Act 300, Eff. Sept. 23, 1949;—Am. 1966, Act 171, Eff. Mar. 10, 1967;—Am. 1967, Act 3, Imd. Eff. Mar. 9, 1967;—Am. 1991, Act 168, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 1991;—Am. 2003, Act 66, Eff. Jan. 1, 2004.

257.622a Ignition interlock device; installation included in crash report.

Sec. 622a. The crash report form required by this chapter shall include, when applicable, whether an ignition interlock device was installed in a vehicle involved in a crash.

History: Add. 1998, Act 340, Eff. Oct. 1, 1999.

257.623 Accidents; reports by garagekeepers or repairmen.

Sec. 623. The person in charge of any garage or repair shop to which is brought any motor vehicle which shows evidence of having been involved in an accident or having been struck by any bullet shall report the same to the nearest police station or sheriff's office immediately after such motor vehicle is received, giving the engine number, registration number and the name and address of the owner, and/or operator of such vehicle.

History: 1949, Act 300, Eff. Sept. 23, 1949.

257.624 Report not available for use in court action; purpose of report; authorization and purpose of scientific studies and research; use of data; disclosures; liability; penalty.

Sec. 624. (1) A report required by this chapter shall not be available for use in a court action, but a report shall be for the purpose of furnishing statistical information regarding the number and cause of accidents.

(2) The office of highway safety planning may authorize scientific studies and research for the reduction of death, injury, and property losses. All information, records of interviews, written reports, statements, notes, memoranda, or other data collected pursuant to the scientific studies and research conducted by the state, or by other persons, agencies, or organizations authorized by the office of highway safety planning shall be used solely for the purpose of medical or scientific research and shall not disclose the name or identity of a person unless the person authorizes, in writing, the use of his or her name or identity. If a subject of the research study is deceased, the executor or heir of the deceased person may authorize, in writing, the disclosure of the deceased's name or identity. The furnishing of information to the office of highway safety planning or to a representative of an authorized study or research project shall not subject a person, hospital, sanitarium, rest home, nursing home, or other person or agency furnishing the information to any action for damages or other relief. The information, records, reports, statements, notes, memoranda, or other data shall not be admissible as evidence in a court or before any other tribunal, board, agency, or person. A person participating in an authorized study or research project shall not disclose, directly or indirectly, the information so obtained except in strict conformity with the research project.

(3) A person who discloses information in violation of subsection (2) is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$50.00.

History: 1949, Act 300, Eff. Sept. 23, 1949;—Am. 1980, Act 26, Imd. Eff. Mar. 7, 1980.

257.624a Transportation or possession of alcoholic liquor in container open or uncapped or upon which seal broken; violation as misdemeanor; exception.

Sec. 624a. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a person who is an operator or occupant shall not transport or possess alcoholic liquor in a container that is open or uncapped or upon which the seal is broken within the passenger compartment of a vehicle upon a highway, or within the passenger compartment of a moving vehicle in any place open to the general public or generally accessible to motor vehicles, including an area designated for the parking of vehicles, in this state.

(2) A person may transport or possess alcoholic liquor in a container that is open or uncapped or upon which the seal is broken within the passenger compartment of a vehicle upon a highway or other place open to the general public or generally accessible to motor vehicles, including an area designated for the parking of vehicles in this state, if the vehicle does not have a trunk or compartment separate from the passenger compartment, the container is enclosed or encased, and the container is not readily accessible to the occupants of the vehicle.

(3) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. As part of the sentence, the person may be ordered to perform community service and undergo substance abuse screening and assessment at his or her own expense as described in section 703(1) of the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1703. A court shall not accept a plea of guilty or nolo contendere for a violation of this section from a person charged solely with a violation of section 625(6).

(4) This section does not apply to a passenger in a chartered vehicle authorized to operate by the state transportation department.

History: Add. 1991, Act 98, Eff. Jan. 1, 1992;—Am. 1994, Act 211, Eff. Nov. 1, 1994;—Am. 1996, Act 493, Eff. Apr. 1, 1997;—Am. 1998, Act 349, Eff. Oct. 1, 1999.

257.624b Transport or possession of alcoholic liquor by person less than 21 years of age.

Sec. 624b. (1) A person less than 21 years of age shall not knowingly transport or possess alcoholic liquor in a motor vehicle as an operator or occupant unless the person is employed by a licensee under the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1101 to 436.2303, a common carrier designated by the

liquor control commission under the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1101 to 436.2303, the liquor control commission, or an agent of the liquor control commission and is transporting or having the alcoholic liquor in a motor vehicle under the person's control during regular working hours and in the course of the person's employment. This section does not prevent a person less than 21 years of age from knowingly transporting alcoholic liquor in a motor vehicle if a person at least 21 years of age is present inside the motor vehicle. A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor. As part of the sentence, the person may be ordered to perform community service and undergo substance abuse screening and assessment at his or her own expense as described in section 703(1) of the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1703.

(2) Within 30 days after the conviction for a violation of subsection (1) by the operator of a motor vehicle, which conviction has become final, the arresting law enforcement officer or the officer's superior may make a complaint before the court from which the warrant was issued. The complaint shall be under oath and shall describe the motor vehicle in which alcoholic liquor was possessed or transported by the operator, who is less than 21 years of age, in committing the violation and requesting that the motor vehicle be impounded as provided in this section. Upon the filing of the complaint, the court shall issue to the owner of the motor vehicle an order to show cause why the motor vehicle should not be impounded. The order to show cause shall fix a date and time for a hearing, which shall not be less than 10 days after the issuance of the order. The order shall be served by delivering a true copy to the owner not less than 3 full days before the date of hearing or, if the owner cannot be located, by sending a true copy by certified mail to the last known address of the owner. If the owner is a nonresident of the state, service may be made upon the secretary of state as provided in section 403.

(3) If the court determines upon the hearing of the order to show cause, from competent and relevant evidence, that at the time of the commission of the violation the motor vehicle was being driven by the person less than 21 years of age with the express or implied consent or knowledge of the owner in violation of subsection (1), and that the use of the motor vehicle is not needed by the owner in the direct pursuit of the owner's employment or the actual operation of the owner's business, the court may authorize the impounding of the vehicle for a period of not less than 15 days or more than 30 days. The court's order authorizing the impounding of the vehicle shall authorize a law enforcement officer to take possession without other process of the motor vehicle wherever located and to store the vehicle in a public or private garage at the expense and risk of the owner of the vehicle. The owner of the vehicle may appeal the order to the circuit court and the provisions governing the taking of appeals from judgments for damages apply to the appeal. This section does not prevent a bona fide lienholder from exercising rights under a lien.

(4) A person who knowingly transfers title to a motor vehicle for the purpose of avoiding this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(5) A law enforcement agency, upon determining that a person less than 18 years of age allegedly violated this section, shall notify the parent or parents, custodian, or guardian of the person as to the nature of the violation if the name of a parent, guardian, or custodian is reasonably ascertainable by the law enforcement agency. The notice required by this subsection shall be made not later than 48 hours after the law enforcement agency determines that the person who allegedly violated this section is less than 18 years of age and may be made in person, by telephone, or by first-class mail.

History: Add. 1996, Act 493, Eff. Apr. 1, 1997;—Am. 1998, Act 349, Eff. Oct. 1, 1999;—Am. 2003, Act 61, Eff. Sept. 30, 2003.